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Note by the President of the Security Council

The members of the Security Council, in the spirit of promoting greater transparency concerning developments in the work of the Council, have agreed that the attached report prepared by the Secretariat on procedural developments in the Council in 2001, should be circulated as a Security Council document to provide information for the use of non-Members of the Council.

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Procedural developments in the Security Council — 2001

Executive summary

The present report documents developments in the procedure and working methods of the Security Council in 2001, many of which served to promote transparency, openness and efficiency.

Transparency

Concern for transparency led to changes in the Security Council's practice regarding the format of its meetings and the provision of information on its activities.

In 2001, the Council held its lowest number of consultations of the whole since 1992 (183) and its highest number of formal meetings since its inception (192). While the number of private meetings (33) was at an all time high, the number of public meetings (159) was nonetheless the fourth highest in the Council's history. It included numerous open briefings and four wrap-up sessions. The Council also introduced a new, "hybrid", type of meeting, that is, a private meeting open to the entire membership of the Organization. At least four such private meetings took place, which non-members were able to attend without being invited by the President on the basis of letters of request for participation.

In accordance with a note issued by the Security Council in June 2001, the Secretariat began the practice of issuing all press statements made by the President on behalf of the Council as press releases. With respect to subsidiary organs, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, established in September 2001, included in its work programme several measures aimed at "Transparency in the work of the Committee". It was subsequently commended for the extensive briefings it provided to non-members.

Openness

Going beyond transparency, the Security Council sought to enhance its relations with other organs and with non-Council members, especially troop-contributing countries, and to consult more frequently with external actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

For the second consecutive year, the Security Council was briefed by the President of the International Court of Justice, who stressed the need for closer cooperation between the Court and the Council.

With respect to cooperation with troop-contributing countries, a presidential statement of 31 January 2001 established a Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations tasked, inter alia, with considering all proposals made during the debate of 16 January 2001 and reporting by the end of April. Resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June provided, inter alia, for public or private meetings of the Council with the participation of troop-contributing countries. Eight private meetings were held with troop-contributing countries in the last four months of the year.

More generally, efforts were made to strengthen relations with non-members and to take their views into account. For instance, non-members were occasionally given the opportunity to speak before Security Council members in formal meetings. In addition, reference was made in two presidential statements to prior public debates, an implicit acknowledgement of their bearing on the decisions later taken by the Council.

The Security Council also reached out to civil society, holding more Arria-formula meetings with NGOs than ever before.

Efficiency

In the interests of greater efficiency, the Security Council took a number of measures to improve the quality of its information, the conduct of its debates and the implementation of its decisions.

With respect to information, the Security Council requested the Secretariat to provide it with more analytical briefings, after circulating fact sheets containing basic data. Since April, 23 fact sheets were circulated, 9 of which were regularly provided on the situation in Burundi. The Council also continued its recent practice of going on mission to areas under its consideration, partly to obtain first-hand information about the situation on the ground. In 2001, it conducted two missions to the Great Lakes and Kosovo. The mission to Kosovo was the first one to comprise all the Council members and to be led by its President.

Efforts were also made to encourage more focused and interactive debates. In a debate on "Protection of civilians in armed conflict" on 23 April, several speakers acceded to the President's wish that statements be "focused and operational" and limited to 5 minutes, on the understanding that longer statements could be included in the verbatim records. In several meetings during the year, including all private meetings with troop-contributing countries, interactive debate took place at the initiative, or with the support, of the President.

Lastly, steps were taken or considered to improve the capacity of the Security Council to monitor compliance with sanctions regimes and the implementation of counter-terrorism measures. Although not deployed due to subsequent developments, the field component of the Monitoring Mechanism for Afghanistan constituted a major innovation in this regard.

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Report

Chapter I. Meetings

I. Format of meetings

1. **Formal meetings and consultations** – During 2001, the Security Council held 192 formal meetings, not including resumptions. This was the highest number of formal meetings held by the Council during a one-year period since its inception.[1] Of those meetings 159 were public and 33 were private.[2] Almost 70 of the public meetings consisted of open briefings and debates.[3] During the year, there were numerous occasions where a public meeting was followed by a private meeting on the same item. On occasion, a private meeting, held after a public meeting, was followed by a second public meeting to adopt a decision of the Council.[4] Council members also met in informal consultations and other formats, such as Arria-formula meetings.[5] The number of informal consultations held in 2001 was the lowest since 1991.[6]

2. **Private meetings open to all non-members** – Private meetings held in January,[7] September[8] and October[9] were announced in the *Daily Journal* as being "open to non-members of the Security Council who wish[ed] to attend".[10] Consequently, non-members attended these meetings without having to submit a letter of request for participation. This format had no precedent in the history of the Council.

3. **Wrap-up meetings** – In June, the Council met in public[11] for the first time to evaluate procedural and substantive aspects of its work during the month.[12] Public "wrap-up sessions" were also held in August,[13] November[14] and December[15] 2001. All four meetings were restricted to contributions by the 15 Council members. Prior to the August and November meetings, the President circulated papers[16] that clarified the objectives for the meetings and contained suggestions for issues to be discussed.

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[1] Since 1992 the average number of formal meetings held annually by the Council has increased significantly. Prior to 1992 the Council met, on average, 66 times a year (with the number of meetings per annum ranging from 5 in 1959 to 171 in 1948). Since 1992 the Council has met, on average, 142 times a year (with the number of meetings per annum ranging from 114 in 1996 to 192 in 2001).

[2] See Annex I.

[3] The remaining public meetings were predominantly devoted to adopting Council decisions. Eighty-nine public meetings led to 91 positive decisions (52 resolutions and 39 presidential statements): See Annex II. Two negative decisions were taken during 2001.

[4] See S/PV.4406, S/PV.4407, S/PV.4408 and S/PV.4410, S/PV.4411, S/PV.4412.

[5] See para. 4 below.

[6] The Council met in informal consultations 183 times in 2001. This was the lowest number of informal consultations since 1991 (when the Council met 115 times). In the last 14 years, the number of times the Council has met in informal consultations has ranged from 62 times in 1988 to 273 times in 1994. Source: Secretariat Branch.

[7] S/PV.4266.

[8] S/PV.4364 and S/PV.4373.

[9] S/PV.4400.

[10] See *Journal of the United Nations*, No. 2001/19 (PART II); No. 2001/170; No. 2001/178; and No. 2001/209.

[11] Previously, the Council had on occasion reflected on its work in informal consultations.

[12] S/PV.4343.

[13] S/PV.4363.

[14] S/PV.4432.

[15] S/PV.4445.

[16] The August paper was published as a SC document: S/2001/822, Annex. The November paper was circulated to members informally; the President also prepared an advance statement on the wrap-up, which was issued as S/2001/1140, Annex.

4. **Arria-formula meetings** – In 2001, Council members held 11 Arria-formula meetings, six of which were with representatives of NGOs.[17] Mention should also be made of the Arria-formula meeting held on 6 March with the Secretary General of NATO. This was the first time a NATO Secretary General met with Council members.

II. Participation

5. **Invitations**

(i) In continuation of past practice, Member States, including government officials who briefed the Security Council, were invited under rule 37 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedure*.[18] The Permanent Observer of Palestine was invited "in accordance with the rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard".[19] Secretariat officials or other persons competent to provide information to the Council were invited under rule 39 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedure*.[20]

(ii) In three distinct contexts, invitations were extended "in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations". This formula was used to invite, respectively, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the President of Rwanda in February,[21] the Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia in January[22], and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland in March and April.[23]

(iii) In December, following the Bonn Agreement, the representative of Afghanistan was invited without reference to the Charter, rules of procedure or prior consultations.[24]

(iv) On four occasions, a Council member was invited under rule 39 in his capacity as Chairman of a subsidiary organ and seated at a seat reserved for him at the Council table.[25]

(v) TCCs were not invited under rule 37 when the Council met with them in accordance with resolution 1353 (2001).[26] They attended in accordance with prior letters of invitation from the President.

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[17] Source: Secretariat Branch statistics. From 1993 to 2000, Council members held over 70 Arria-formula meetings, only three of which were with representatives of NGOs (one in 1996 and two in 2000).

[18] Rule 37 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council* states: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35(1) of the Charter."

[19] S/PV.4293, S/PV.4295, S/PV.4305, S/PV.4334, S/PV.4357, S/PV.4438.

[20] Rule 39 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedure of the SC* states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

[21] S/PV.4271 and S/PV.4273. The Council's practice regarding invitations to Heads of State has not been consistent. See for instance: 1627th meeting held in Addis-Ababa, at which Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and the President of Mauritania were invited without any rule of procedure being invoked; and 2335th meeting and 3346th meeting at which Mr. Ortega, Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Mr. Shevardnadze, Head of State of Georgia, respectively, were invited under rule 37. It is clear, however, that, although not always spelt out, invitations to Heads of State are extended under rule 37.

[22] S/PV.4254

[23] S/PV.4264, S/PV.4286, S/PV.4312. During the 4286th and 4312th meetings, Switzerland was invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote "in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations". No basis was invoked for Switzerland's invitation at the 4264th meeting.

[24] S/PV.4434 and S/PV.4443.

[25] S/PV.4264, S/PV.4283, S/PV.4325 and S/PV.4405. This practice was first agreed upon on the condition that it would not set a precedent.

[26] S/PV.4369, S/PV.4371, S/PV.4386, S/PV.4391, S/PV.4397, S/PV.4425, S/PV.4426 and S/PV.4435. See further discussion on the TCCs meetings below at para. 37.

6. **Participation in the discussion**

(i) At one open briefing,[27] the President announced that, "if [non-members] [had] points that they would like to raise, they [could] ask a friendly member of the Council to raise those questions". A non- member subsequently asked the briefer several questions through a member of the Council.

(ii) At several private and public meetings[28] held during the year for briefing purposes, non-members were invited to attend, but did not speak. At the two public meetings where this occurred, the non-members did not speak by prior arrangement.[29] At the majority of the private meetings, numerous non-members were invited but only one or two spoke.[30] At two of the private meetings almost all the non-members spoke.[31]

(iii) As per past practice, there were several occasions where an individual addressed the Council, as previously agreed, without being formally invited. At an open debate on Liberia, the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee, invited under rule 39, introduced the Chairman of the Panel of Experts who presented the Panel's report to the Council without being formally invited.[32] At the open debate on Children and Armed Conflict, the Executive Director of UNICEF, invited under rule 39, introduced a child soldier from Sierra Leone, who addressed the Council without being formally invited.[33]

[27] S/PV.4308.

[28] S/PV.4276, S/PV.4286, S/PV.4299, S/PV.4358, S/PV.4406, S/PV.4407, S/PV.4410 and S/PV.4411.

[29] S/PV.4406 and S/PV.4410.

[30] At the 4276th meeting 7 non-members were invited, none of them spoke; at the 4286th meeting 16 non-members were invited, only one spoke (on behalf of the European Union); at the 4299th meeting 20 non-members were invited, only two spoke (one on behalf of the European Union); at the 4358th meeting 17 non-members were invited, only one spoke.

[31] S/PV.4407 and S/PV.4411.

[32] S/PV.4405.

[33] S/PV.4422.

Chapter II. Conduct of meetings

I. Order of speakers

7. **List of speakers** – In June, the President formally announced the date and time of the opening of the list of speakers prior to any formal meeting. This information was also published in the *Daily Journal*.

In a number of instances,[34] the Council members proceeded to the discussion of the item on the agenda without a pre-established list of speakers. In November, during the private meetings on the situations in Burundi[35] and the DRC[36] for which there was no pre-established list of speakers, the President asked a non-member, Uganda and Angola, respectively, to nominate the order of non-member speakers. The meetings progressed with Council members and non-member speakers interspersed.

In the same month, the speakers' list for Council members was established by drawing lots up to three working days in advance of a meeting. In the case of an urgent meeting, the lots were drawn before the provisional adoption of the agenda in informal consultations. This arrangement continued into the month of December.

8. **Order of speakers**

(i) During the open debate on strengthening cooperation with TCCs,[37] the Council members departed from their customary practice of speaking before non-members. During that debate, which was held over two sessions, most TCCs spoke during the morning session. In the afternoon session, the Council members spoke first, followed by the remaining TCCs. During the open debate on ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa,[38] non-members spoke first. Similarly, during public meetings on the situation concerning the DRC[39] and the situation concerning the Great Lakes region,[40] non-members were invited to speak before Council members.

(ii) At an open briefing on the situation concerning the DRC,[41] the President made a statement in his national capacity after all the non-members invited under rule 37 had spoken.

II. Interventions

9. **Interactive dialogue**

(i) At open and private briefings during April, the President dispensed with a pre-established list of speakers and called upon the briefers to respond to questions and comments soon after they arose, rather than at the end of the meeting.[42] In subsequent months, an interactive style of

[34] For example, during April, July, September, October and November.
[35] S/PV.4407.
[36] S/PV.4411.
[37] S/PV.4257.
[38] S/PV.4288.
[39] S/PV.4317. Upon resumption of the meeting, the remaining non-members were invited to speak after all Council members had spoken.
[40] S/PV.4323.
[41] S/PV.4327.
[42] S/PV.4312. During an open briefing on the same item in November (S/PV.4424) there was no fixed list of speakers. At that meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs was invited to respond to questions both during and at the conclusion of the meeting.

debate was occasionally utilized,[43] with members and non-members being encouraged to ask and respond to questions during the course of the meeting.

(ii) Meetings with TCCs were also meant to be interactive, with members and non-members indicating their desire to speak as the meeting progressed and the Secretariat responding to questions as they arose during the meeting.[44]

10. **Joint statement of members** – During August, at the open debate on small arms,[45] one Council member announced that he had prepared a joint statement with another Council member.

11. **Focused and operational interventions** – During April, the President circulated a note to all permanent and observer missions in which he elaborated certain guidelines,[46] on both form and substance, which might be followed in the forthcoming debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.[47] In particular, he requested delegations to consider preparing "focused and operational statements of no more than five minutes . . . clearly relevant to the issues arising from the Secretary-General's report" on the subject. During the debate,[48] he further suggested that any speaker could make arrangements with the Secretariat "to get their written speech into the record if they wish[ed] to shorten it in their oral remarks". Subsequently, two non-members read out abridged versions of their respective statements, the full texts of which were circulated.[49] Several other members and non-members announced their intention to make interventions that were in conformity with the President's guidelines.

III. Voting

12. **Voting procedures**

(i) During April and in subsequent months, there was no call for negative votes after a unanimous vote in favour of a draft resolution. This was in conformity with the President's working methods for the month of April,[50] which stipulated that during Council votes, if all 15 members had voted in favour, the President would not ask for negative votes or abstentions.

(ii) At a private meeting[51] in June, the Council adopted by acclamation resolution 1358 (2001), by which, *inter alia*, it recommended to the General Assembly that Mr. Kofi Annan be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office. This was the third resolution adopted by acclamation in the Security Council. In 1996, the Security Council had adopted by acclamation a resolution recommending Mr. Kofi Annan's appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations and a resolution recognizing Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali's service to the United Nations.[52]

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[43] See for example: S/PV.4420; S/PV.4424; S/PV.4429; S/PV.4358.

[44] S/PV.4369, S/PV.4371, S/PV.4386, S/PV.4391, S/PV.4397, S/PV.4425, S/PV.4426 and S/PV.4435. See further discussion on the TCCs meetings below at para. 37.

[45] S/PV.4362.

[46] A revised version of these guidelines was subsequently circulated in S/2001/596.

[47] Guidelines of a purely substantive nature were also issued for the 4272nd meeting (S/2001/82) and the 4288th meeting (S/2001/185).

[48] S/PV.4312.

[49] Similarly, at the 4370th meeting on "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts", the President announced that statements by 10 non-members would be subsequently circulated as annexes to a note by the President (S/2001/864).

[50] S/2001/596, Annex.

[51] S/PV.4337.

[52] S/RES/1090 (1996) and S/RES/1091 (1996). See also S/PV.3725.

(iii) At a public meeting on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,[53] the President asked the members of the Council to adopt resolution 1368 (2001) by standing rather than raising their hands, in order to "show unity in the face of the scourge of terrorism".

[53] S/PV.4370.

Chapter III. The Presidency

13. **Objectives of the presidency** – In November, the President outlined her objectives for the month in a paper that was distributed to all Member States.[54] It was the first time that a President's statement of objectives had been published as a Security Council document.

14. **Presidential web site** – At the beginning of November, at the request of the President, a new presidential web site was launched by the Secretariat.[55] It supplemented web sites maintained by individual presidencies and was designed to provide easy access to up-to-date information on the Council's work and decisions.

15. **Nature of introductory and concluding statements by the President** – At two open debates on thematic issues[56], two open briefings[57] and one public debate[58], the President made introductory and/or concluding remarks that were not made in his national capacity, or explicitly on behalf of the Council.

[54] S/2001/1055.
[55] http://www.un.org./Docs/sc/presidency
[56] S/PV.4257 and S/PV.4272.
[57] S/PV.4308 and S/PV.4309.
[58] S/PV.4439.

Chapter IV. Subsidiary organs

I. Security Council missions

16. **Security Council missions** – The Council conducted two missions away from Headquarters during 2001: to the Great Lakes Region in May[59] and to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) in June.[60] The Kosovo, FRY mission was the first mission to be led by the Council President and to comprise all 15 members of the Security Council.

II. Sanctions Monitoring Mechanisms

17. **Innovative sanctions monitoring mechanism** – In July,[61] the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1363 (2001), by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to establish a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime in Afghanistan.[62] Under the resolution, the mechanism was composed of two parts: (i) a Monitoring Group of five experts, based in New York; and (ii) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team (under the coordination of the Monitoring Group) of up to 15 members, to be located in the States bordering the territory of Afghanistan, in full consultation and cooperation with those States. In accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1363 (2001), the monitoring mechanism was established and became operational. However, due to developments on the ground, the support teams were not deployed.

III. Counter-Terrorism Committee

18. **Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)** – In September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373 (2001), by which, *inter alia*, it decided to establish a Committee to monitor implementation of that resolution. This was the first time the Council established a committee with a global reach. The Committee[63] held 11 briefings for non-members in 2001 and maintains its own web site.[64]

IV. Work of subsidiary organs after expiration of their mandates

19. **Work continued after expiration of mandates** - In 2001, there were three instances in which the work of a subsidiary organ of the Council extended beyond the formal expiration of its mandate. In the first case, the mandate of the Council's Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions expired on 31 January. However, at subsequent consultations, Council members concurred that the Group's Chairman should continue his efforts to obtain a consensus on a final report entitled "Chairman's proposed outcome". In the second case, after the arms embargo against Eritrea and Ethiopia expired on 16 May pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000),[65] Council members considered how to proceed with respect to a possible violation which had occurred while the embargo was still in effect. The former Chairman of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Sanctions Committee was subsequently authorized, in a letter[66] from the Council President, to continue to work with the President of the Security Council and former members of the Committee to

[59] 15-26 May 2001.
[60] 16-18 June 2001.
[61] S/PV.4352.
[62] This was in line with the recommendations made in the Report of the Committee of Experts, regarding the monitoring of the arms embargo against the Taliban and the closure of terrorist training camps: S/2001/511.
[63] The CTC bureau was appointed on 4 October (S/2001/935), and the Committee's first 90-day workplan (S/2001/986) was approved by the Council that same month (S/2001/999).
[64] http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373
[65] The expiration of the arms embargo was confirmed by presidential statement S/PRST/2001/14 of 15 May 2001.
[66] Not published as an official document.

conclude work on the outstanding case and to report thereon. The report on this matter was transmitted to the President by a letter[67] signed by the Permanent Representative of Mauritius, whose predecessor had served as Chairman of the Committee before its dissolution. In the third case, the Council, by its resolution 1367 (2001) of 10 September, terminated the arms embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, and dissolved the related sanctions committee. The Council President thereupon wrote a letter[68] to the former Committee Chairperson authorizing her to work with the President of the Security Council and former members of the Committee to prepare and submit a final report. By a letter[69] to the President, which she signed as the Permanent Representative of Jamaica, the former Chairperson transmitted a report covering major activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) from 1 January to 10 September 2001.

[67] Not published as an official document.
[68] Not published as an official document.
[69] S/2001/931.

Chapter V. Relations with other organs

I. General Assembly

20. **Meeting with the OEWG** – In June, the President of the Council and two Council members[70] represented the Council at a meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council (OEWG). It was the second time[71] that Council members had taken part in a meeting of the OEWG.[72]

II. International Court of Justice

21. **Briefing by President** – In October, the President of the International Court of Justice briefed the Council for the second time in its history.[73]

III. Secretariat

22. **Secretariat briefings** – In April 2001, the President initiated the practice of asking the Secretariat to circulate fact sheets to Council members.[74] During the August wrap-up meeting, several members commented favourably on the increasing practice of circulating fact sheets prior to consultations.

23. **Elements for the noon briefing** –Since April, the Secretariat has informed Council members in advance of issues to be raised at the daily noon briefing by the Spokesman's office.

24. **Communication of press statements** – In July 2001, the Secretariat began the practice of issuing all press statements made by the President on behalf of the Council as press releases.[75] This was in accordance with a note[76] issued by the Council in June 2001, which dealt with strengthening and clarifying the procedures to be followed when communicating the Council's decisions and press statements to the parties concerned.[77]

25. **Periodic reports of the Secretary-General on prevention of armed conflict** – In August 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1366 (2001) on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflict, in which it, *inter alia*, "Express[ed] its willingness to give prompt consideration to early warning or prevention cases brought to its attention by the Secretary-General and in this regard, encourag[ed] the Secretary-General to convey to the Security Council his assessment of potential threats to international peace and security ... in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter".[78] No formal reports of this nature were issued during 2001.

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[70] Bangladesh, Colombia and the United Kingdom.

[71] The first time was in March 2000.

[72] A/55/47.

[73] The first time was at the 4212th meeting on 31 October 2000.

[74] The April Presidency's paper on working methods envisaged that, "the Secretariat will be asked to produce fact sheets in advance of oral briefings so that the latter can concentrate on analysis".

[75] Prior to July 2001, press statements were issued as press releases upon request, usually by the President of the SC.

[76] S/2001/640.

[77] The note stipulated, *inter alia*, that: (i) the President of the SC should, when requested by Council members, draw the attention of the concerned parties to relevant Council decisions and press statements; (ii) the Secretariat should continue to bring to the knowledge of those concerned relevant Council decisions and press statements and ensure their promptest communication and widest possible dissemination; and (iii) the Secretariat should issue, as United Nations press releases, all press statements made by the President on behalf of the Council upon clearance by the President.

[78] This was in line with the Secretary-General's proposal in his report on the Prevention of Armed Conflict: S/2001/574. During

26. **Appointment of Secretary-General** – On 27 June, the Security Council formally nominated Mr. Kofi Annan for a second five-year term as Secretary-General. The nomination took place several months before the expiry of his first term of office.

the open debate on the role of the Council in prevention of armed conflict, numerous member and non-member States had welcomed and endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal: S/PV.4334.

Chapter VI. Relations with troop-contributing countries

27. **Presidential Statement of 31 January 2001** – On 16 January, the Council held an open debate on strengthening cooperation with TCCs.[79] On 31 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement,[80] which established a Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to address both generic peacekeeping issues and technical aspects of individual operations.

28. **Resolution 1353 (2001)** – On 13 June 2001, the Council adopted resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with TCCs which stipulated, *inter alia*, that the Council would hold public or private meetings with the participation of TCCs to ensure a full and high-level consideration of issues of critical importance to specific peacekeeping operations.[81] In addition, it provided that consultation meetings with TCCs chaired by the President of the Council would continue as the principal means of consultation.[82]

29. **Implementation of resolution 1353 (2001)** - During September,[83] October,[84] November[85] and December[86] the Council met privately with TCCs in accordance with resolution 1353 (2001), Annex II, A. The President of the Council also chaired consultation meetings with the TCCs during the year.[87] In December, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations submitted its third report, which contained an assessment[88] of the implementation of resolution 1353 (2001), pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution.

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15 May 2002

[79] S/PV.4257.
[80] S/PRST/2001/3.
[81] S/RES/1353 (2001), Annex II, A.
[82] S/RES/1353 (2001), Annex II, B.
[83] S/PV.4369 and S/PV.4371.
[84] S/PV.4386, S/PV.4391 and S/PV.4397.
[85] S/PV.4425 and S/PV.4426.
[86] S/PV.4435.
[87] Provided for in resolution 1353 (2001), Annex II, B.
[88] S/2001/1335, Annex.

Annex I

Formal meetings held by the Security Council in 2001

	Formal meetings	Public meetings	Private meetings
January	17	15	2
February	14	11	3
March	23	18	5
April	9	8	1
May	7	7	0
June	20	18	2
July	11	11	0
August	9	8	1
September	22	16	6
October	19	14	5
November	28	21	7
December	13	12	1
Total[a]	**192**	**159**	**33**

[a] These figures do not include resumptions.

Annex II

Decisions adopted by the Security Council in 2001

	Meetings in which decisions were taken	Resolutions	Presidential statements
January	8	5	3
February	5	3	2
March	12[a]	5	6
April	4	3	1
May	3[b]	1	3
June	10	8	2
July	8	6	2
August	3	1	2
September	12	7	5
October	8	2	6
November	11[b]	7	5
December	7[a]	4	2
Total	**91**	**52**	**39**

[a] Includes 4305th and 4438th meetings at which decisions were taken to reject draft resolutions. Both of these draft resolutions failed of adoption owing to a negative vote of a permanent member. At the 4305th meeting, one member did not participate in the vote.

[b] Both a resolution and a presidential statement were adopted at the 4322nd and 4428th meetings.

Annex III

Presidency of the Security Council in 2001

January	Singapore
February	Tunisia
March	Ukraine
April	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
May	United States of America
June	Bangladesh
July	China
August	Colombia
September	France
October	Ireland
November	Jamaica
December	Mali